The Pittsburgh Gazette.

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 35. PITTSBURGH. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1819. New Series, No. 142.

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, on Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets—at $ 4 per Annum.

To the independent Electors of Allegheny county.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

A REPORT having been industriously circulated through the various parts of the county that I had declined standing as a candidate for SHERIFF, I take this method of assuring my friends and fellow citizens that the said report is wholly unauthorised by me, and that I shall be thankful for their support at the ensuing election.

HUGH DAVIS.

Allegheny Town, September 17.

Turnpike Notice.

THE Stockholders in the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road Company, are required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, the 3d, 4th, and 5th installments in the following manner and proportion, viz. two and an half dollars on each share, being the 3d installment, on Monday the 11th of October next: two and half dollars on each share, being the 4th instalment, on Monday the 8th of November next, and two and an half dollars on each share, being the 5th instalment, on Monday the 13th of December. Those who have neglected to pay their first and second instalments, may rest assured that if not paid on or before the 1st of October next, suits will be brought against all delinquents and those who will suffer a suit to be brought, may rest assured that nothing but specie will be taken in payment.

Subscribers in Allegheny county, will pay to James Johnston, esq. who is authorised to receipt for the same.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST, Treasr.

September 6th, 1819.

PATENT PLOUGHS

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WISH to inform the public that they have made such arrangements as will enable them to manufacture Ploughs in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. The iron mole will be ground completely smooth, and the Plough warranted to run well. A discount will be made to merchants and others at a distance, who purchase to sell again. All orders will be filled without delay.

They also carry on the

Coach & Wheelwright business,

in all its various branches, where Coaches, Gigs Stages, Waggons, Carts, Drays, &c. will be made and repaired in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

WM. & ROBERT LECKY.

Pittsburgh, February 26. ——tf

WESTERN HOTEL,

No 228 MARKET STREET,

Sign of General Washington.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known establishment in Market street, next door to the Pittsburgh Mail Stage Office, and lately occupied by Mr. George Yohe. To those who have been accustomed to resort to this house, it is unnecessary to point out its superior advantages. For the information of others we deem it necessary to state that its situation is central, high, healthy and convenient to business; an extensive range of back buildings, consisting of lodging rooms, afford a fine view of the city to the eastward, and admit a free and uninterrupted circulation of air—and what will give them a decided preference in the opinion of many, is the attachment thereto of balconies, so constructed as not only to afford pleasant promenades, but easy means of escape in the event of any necessity from any sudden alarm of fire. The great Western Stages start every morning from the door, and on the premises is one of the best Livery Stables in the city, conducted by Mr. John Tomlinson, where travellers' horses will be faithfully attended to. With these advantages, and some other improvements now making added to his own unremitted exertions to please, the subscriber confidently hopes for, and very respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

R. Smith.

Philadelphia, August 11.—1aw3mcU'n

Swetman & Hughes,

Manufacturers,

Wood street, between Diamond Alley and Fourth street,

GRATEFUL for past favours, respectfully inform their friends and the public general that they continue their Manufactory at the above stand, where from their strict attention to business and the excellence of the workmen employed, they are enabled to execute every thing in their line in the best manner. Orders from any part of the western country, promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1819.

Dupont's Brandywine POWDER

JUST RECEIVED, 230 KEGS CONSISTING OF

GP, FFg, FFr, FFFr FFFg,

DUPONT'S BRANDYWINE POWDER

For Sale, on low terms by

BOSLER, & CO.

November 18, 1818. tf.

Just Manufactured & For Sale, AT TOWNES'

Manufactory, corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT

Landscape Paper Hangings

OF ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.

J. TOWNE, will furnish the Western Merchants with the above articles as low as they can be bought either in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. He has also on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of low priced papers suitable for retailing, at the following rates, viz. 50, 56, 62, 75, and 87 cents per Roll. A discount of 5 per cent will be given for prompt payment.

Papers of the above description, may be had at

R. Patterson & Lambdin's

Book & Stationary Store, Fourth street, Pittsburgh,

at the same rates as at the Manufactory.

The Western Merchants will find it their interest in purchasing at Pittsburgh, as they will save, not only the expense of carriage, but also the exchanges between Eastern and Western funds.

☞ All kinds of LOTTERY & EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted by

J. Towne.

January 15. tf

M'Dermott & Bartram,

At their Warehouse, North-east corner of Market & Fifth streets,

PITTSBURGH,

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

Which they will sell on low and accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following Articles:

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong } TEAS of first quality

Prime Green Coffee in Bags and Barrels,
Common ditto,
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Muscovado ditto,
Spanish Cigars,
Common ditto,
Rice, Copperas,
English Refined Saltpetre,
Brimstone, Allum, Madder,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs.
Alspice, Mace, Ginger,
Pepper, Mustard,
Madeira, Teneriffe & Lisbon } WINES of a superior quality
4th Proof Cogniac Brandy,
ditto, Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin, Country Gin,
Whiskey,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, &c.

N. B. *ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*

November 20. mo2

POWDER.

Purviance's Genuine Rough & *GLAZED*

POWDER.

FOR SALE BY

M'DERMOTT & BARTRAM

Pittsburgh, June 4. 3m

M. P. Cassilly,

Market, between Third and Fourth streets,

IS OPENING

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

British, French, India and Domestic DRY GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap for Cash or at a short credit.

ALSO—GREEN COFFEE, by the bag.
BRANDY & WINES,
BENGAL INDIGO, by the keg.
FRESH RAISINS, by the box,

Kenhawa & Lake Salt,

BY THE BARREL.

Pittsburgh, June 25.

TO LET,

THE BRICK TAVERN HOUSE on Turnpike road two miles from Pittsburgh, lately occupied by John Means.—Immediate possession will be given, and a very moderate rent required.—Enquire of

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3d, 1819.

Joseph Armorer

Has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia with a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

AND

GROCERIES,

which he is now selling on the most reasonable terms, at his store in the, Diamond. He at the same time tenders his sincere thanks for past favors and earnestly hopes for a continuance.

Pittsburgh, April 13.

N. B. *A good assortment of English & French THREAD LACE & EDGINGS,*

LEGHORN & STRAW BONNETS.

Black Lace Veils and Squares 6-4 & 7-4

Notice.

THE subscriber finding it very inconvenient as well as very unjust to loose continually by the removal of some, and insolvent notices from others, requests the balance of those indebted to him to settle the same without delay.

DAVID ALLEN.

Pittsburgh, September 7.

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

A NUMBER of the Mechanicks and Manufacturers of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, anxious to promote and invigorate that spirit of domestic industry which is so essential to the prosperity of the western country, having entered into an association under the above denomination, inform the public that they have opened a large and convenient Brick Warehouse in Wood Street, between Front and Second Streets, for the reception and sale of the different articles which they manufacture, together with such articles of domestick produce and manufacture as may be deposited for sale, or consigned to their care; and have appointed George Cochran their Chief Clerk or Agent, to whom all orders and communications on the mercantile business of the association, will in future be addressed. They intend to receive, forward and dispose of all goods entrusted to their care, (especially articles of domestick produce and manufacture) on the most reasonable terms, and hope to give satisfaction to those who may please to favour them with their custom and patronage. From the variety and extent of domestic produce and manufactures which may be collected and offered for sale at their Warehouse, with punctuality in paying over the proceeds, and attention to business, a beneficial result is anticipated, as well to the vender as the purchaser.

All orders enclosing the cash for articles manufactured by the members of the association, or sold in their Warehouse, will be promptly and faithfully executed, at the lowest wholesale prices, without any charge for commission, and western current notes taken in payment

It is also intended to exchange manufactured articles for country produce and raw materials, such as Iron, Lead, Wool, Cotton, Sugar, Salt, Whiskey, Bacon, Hogs-lard, Butter, Cheese, Flaxseed Oil, Hogs Bristles, Linen, Yarn, Rags.

Annexed is a list of articles now offered for Sale.

GEORGE SUTTON,

President of the Association.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1819. t

Axes, adzes and augers	Nails, an assortment
Balances patent	Patent Ploughs and Mould Boards
Bellows, smith	Planes
Brushes, an assort't	Paper, No. 1, 2, 3, &c.
Buttons, bridle bitts & bridles	Plated Bridle Bitts, Stirrup Irons, Bridle Mounting, &c.
Blank books,	Shot
Biscuit and crackers	Saddles, Men and Women's
Castings	Scale Beams
Copper stills, counter weights	Steelyards
Castor frames and cruets	Sawmill Irons
Chairs & cabinet ware, a variety	Soap
Cutlery, a variety,	Shovel and Tongs
Coffee Mills,	Tobacco
Domestic cloth & cord	Tin Ware
Casinet and shawls	Tea Kettles, copper and iron
Drawing chains	Tacks and Sprigs,
Edge tools, a variety	Clouts and Sparables,
Furniture mounting	Whips, Coach, Gig, and Riding, an assortment, at Philadelphia prices
Grindstones	Whiskey, rectified and common
Glass, window, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 11 by 16	Woffle Irons
Gun barrels assorted	Wire Work;
Hackles, hatchets and hoes	
Hammers	
Hats, an assortment	
Iron, bar and rolled	

With a variety of articles manufactured in Pittsburgh, not enumerated above.

I. DOANE,

Offers for sale at his ware-house on the Bank near Wood street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE

Ironmongery,

CUTLERY &c.—Among which are

Steel of all kinds, Saws, Tools, Wire, Round Iron, Spikes, Nails, Boat Nails, Anvils, Vices, CASTINGS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

TAR & ROSIN—by the barrel,

50 Kegs best manufactured TOBACCO.

Commission Business,

Attended to as usual.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1819.—y

A few pounds of the genuine

Pipsissiway,

or PYROLA UMBELLATTA, so celebrated for the cure of CANCERS; collected by a medical gentleman, on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Del. For Sale.

Notice.

ALL those who stand indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle the same, on or before the 25th inst. either by cash or notes well secured at short dates. I am determined to put the acounts of all delinquents after that date in a proper train for collection without discrimination.

JOHN RENO.

Pittsburgh Sept. 13

N. B. I have a good supply of GROCERIES & LIQUORS on hand, which will be sold low for cash or approved acceptances at short dates.

Samuel K. Page,

OF this city, and JAMES GRAY, late of Steubenville, have this day connected themselves in Mercantile business under the firm of

Page & Gray.

Pittssburgh, September 7, 1819.

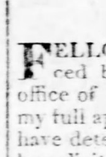
Notice

S. & J. THOMSON

HAVING removed their goods to New-Lisbon, (Ohio) it becomes necessary for all those indebted to Samuel Thomson, or to the firm of S. & J. Thomson, to come forward and make payment of their accounts immediately.

Samuel Thomson will remain here, at his new Store-house, 3 doors above 5th, in Market street, for the purpose of settling accounts and receiving payment.

Pittsburgh, August 27.



The Store House lately occupied by S. & J. Thomson (No. 47) will be let on very low terms

To the Electors of Allegeny county.

AS I have been placed before the public as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at our next election, with my full approbation, and as hints have been given in some parts of the county, that I had given up the idea of standing a poll, I consider it a duty I owe myself to state thus publicly, that I have not declined. The duties of a very confining business have prevented me from making that personal declaration to my fellow citizens, which has become usual on these occasions, yet I trust, that as my whole life has been passed in this county, sufficient information as to my qualifications or unfitness for the office, may be easily acquired by any individual who may think fit to make the enquiry. If the citizens of Allegheny shall think proper to favor me with their voice on the day of election, I shall feel highly gratified, for more reasons than one; if another of the candidates be preferred to me, I shall acquiesce without a murmur, convinced that every member of our society ought to exercise independently, the full right of suffrage.

Your humble serv't.

MORGAN NEVILLE.

Pittsburgh, July 6.

To the Electors of Allegheny County;

Friends and Fellow Citizens.—

FOR the first time in my life I appear before you as a candidate for office, should you deem me capable and worthy of your confidence I solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election for the office of SHERIFF, for Allegheny county; pledging myself, should I be elected, to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pitt township, August 13.

To the Electors of Allegheny County;

FELLOW CITIZENS—As I have been placed before the public as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at our next election, with my full approbation, I now state publicly that I have determined to stand the poll, and do hereby solicit your votes. The necessary attention to my business through these times of difficulty, has hitherto prevented me from making that personal declaration to you, which has become so usual on such occasions; yet I trust that as my whole life has been passed in this county, and as I once had the honor of serving you in the Sheriff's Office, sufficient information as to my qualifications may be easily acquired. If the citizens of Allegheny county should favor me with their voice on the day of election, I shall remember with gratitude this mark of public confidence.

WM. M'CANDLESS.

July 16.

Tothe Electors of Allegheny County;

Fellow Citizens,

NOTWITHSTANDING the repeated assertions of *some* that I had declined standing a pole altogether; and of *others* that I had suffered my name to be mentioned merely for the purpose of promoting the election of a favorite candidate; I now candidly and honestly assure you that I mean to be one of the *disinterested* twelve who have solicited your votes. In short it would be no small gratification to me to be your next sheriff. I, in the mean time, fully convinced that you will exercise your judgement on the occasion, remain whether successful or unsuccessful

Your Fellow Citizen,

WILLIAM LECKY.

Pittsburgh, July 16.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

FROM solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should you think me worthy of the trust, no exertions on my part shall be wanting to fill the office with fidelity, to the best of my abilities.

I am, gentlemen, your ob'dt. serv't,

JAMES CROSSAN.

March 12, 1819.

To the Electors of Allegheny County;

FELLOW CITIZENS—My name has appeared amongst a number of others in the public prints of this place, as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, and as I have been well assured that when I was spoken of at a political meeting lately held, it was publicly stated that I had declined standing a poll for that office, I think it right to mention that as I did not offer myself at first, neither did I ever say or hint to any person that I intended to decline. The compliment of having been mentioned by my fellow citizens in that way, is too flattering to be lightly treated—But as it is the privilege of every citizen to exercise his own judgement on the day of election, I should think solicitation would be rather offensive than pleasing, and will therefore only observe, that I feel grateful for being put in nomination, and shall be highly so if successful.

I am yours very respectfully,

JAMES B. OLIVER.

Pittsburgh, July 23.

To the Humane!

JOHN CHAMBERS, who lately moved from the small town of Liberty near Baltimore, is informed that his young son Robert, whom he lost near Chambersburgh, as he was moving his family to the westward, has lately arrived, and is now under the protection of a humane citizen of this place. This interesting child appears to be 10 or 11 years old. Information can be had by applying to

LEWIS PETERSON.

☞ The different printers in Pennsylvania are requested to publish the above for the sake of a distressed family.

New-Jersey NAVIGATION LOTTERY,

By authority of the State of New-Jersey, passed February 1819.

To be drawn at CAMDEN, opposite the city of PHILADELPHIA.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	20,000 Dollars	is	20,000
2		10,000 Dollars	is	20,000
4		5,000 Dollars	is	20,000
5		3,000 Dollars	is	15,000
6		2,000 Dollars	is	12,000
25		1,000 Dollars	is	25,000
20		500 Dollars	is	10,000
40		200 Dollars	is	8,000
60		100 Dollars	is	6,000
220		20 Dollars	is	4,400
7960		10 Dollars	is	79,500

8343 Prizes. 16657 Blanks—Not two blanks to a prize.

FLOATING PRIZES.

1	Prize of	10,000 Dollars	is	10,000
2		5,000		10,000
2		3,000		6,000
3		2,000		6,000
15		1,000		15,000
15		500		75,00
40		200		8,000
60		100		6,000
220		20		4,400
7960		10		79,60

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The first drawn Blank on the					
1st	day	$3,000	14th	day	$1,000
2d		500	15th		1,000
3d		500	16th		1,000
4th		500	17th		1,000
5th		500	18th		2,000
6th		500	19th		2,000
7th		1,000	20th		2,000
8th		1,000	21st		3,000
9th		1,000	22d		3,000
10th		1,000	23d		5,000
11th		1,000	24th		10,000
12th		1,000	25th		20,000
13th		5,000			

WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

To draw THREE times a week, and 1000 numbers each day. Prizes payable without deduction, Sixty days after the drawing is completed, at the Camden Bank.

25,000 Tickets at 10 Dols.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION, the object of the above scheme, must be allowed by all, to be of the highest importance to these United States and every good citizen must feel himself deeply interested on every intimation of undertakings, having Internal Improvement in view, being set on foot, and be desirous of aiding according to his abilities, towards the promotion thereof.

Under these impressions, the Commissioners in presenting the above Scheme to a generous public, feel a confidence of general and universal support and encouragement, but more particularly from their sister States, Pennsylvania, New-York, Delaware and Maryland; who, we may safely say, have never appealed in vain to their sister state of New-Jersey; but on the contrary, have been, and ever will be, generously supported by her, in the like and other improvements.

As to the Scheme, the commissioners have endeavoured to suit it to the circumstances of all The low price of tickets will preclude very few from an opportunity of securing an independence for life, or acquiring a very handsome remuneration for the trifle advanced.

The many rich prizes it contains, with the others, will all be paid without deduction at the Camden Bank, where the money received for the Tickets will be deposited immediately, for the sole use of the Lottery.

Although there are 25 Capital Stationary Prizes amounting to ☞ $67,500, one for each drawing day, yet there remain afloat as many large and valuable prizes, amounting to the sum of $152,500, as are generally to be met with in a whole Scheme, and the whole payable without any deduction therefrom. And for the accommodation of the fortunate adventurers in this Lottery, who may wish to receive their money immediately, a provision will be made at the said Bank for the payment of the prizes the VERY DAY they are drawn, on allowing the customary discount, as in Philadelphia or New-York.

The Lottery will be drawn in Camden, opposite the city of Philadelphia, and the Manager flatters himself that such encouragement will be given by a generous public as will enable him in the course of a very few weeks, to announce in the papers of the several states, the day the drawing will commence.

Contractors will be allowed a liberal discount.

JOSIAH HARRISON, Manager.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer,
Josiah Brick,
John Trenchard, Jr.
Elias P. Reely, Jr. Esq.

Commissioners appointed by the Legislature.

Camden, N. J. May 26, 1819.

☞ The sale of Tickets in the foregoing scheme is expected to be unusually brisk—It will therefore be the interest of adventurers to make early application, as tickets will soon be raised in price, Whole Tickets, Ten Dollars—Half Tickets, Five Dollars—Quarter Tickets, Two Dollars and fifty cents. All letters addressed to me must be post paid, and shall be answered by return of mail.

MILES H. HUGHES,

No. 31, Church Alley

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, 1819.

We acknowledge the receipt of 'Ames'' communication, and at the same time that we recognize the correctness of his positions, the *personality* of a portion of his piece renders it impoli ic at this period. If 'Ames' will favour us with an interview, we can convince him in five minutes that a publication of his essay would be imprudent.

Domestic Manufactures.

NO. VI.

IT is not probable that a great augmentation of the duties on imports would operate as a prohibition, and thus decrease the amount of the national income. The revenue will receive no other injury than that which always results from temptations to smuggling, which are increased in a ratio with the burdens imposed on importations. But the increased duty, which will be paid on all regularly entered merchandize subject to it, must be derived from our own citizens, for they will prefer selling and purchasing, where they can obtain the greatest quantity either of money or goods, in exchange for their produce. Inducements to defraud the revenue will be multiplied, whenever the hopes of emolument have a greater influence over the unprincipled, than the fears of detection and punishment. "If duties are too high, their collection is eluded; and the product to the treasury is not so great as when they are confined within proper and moderate bounds."* Whether the encouragement afforded to immorality, combined with the effect, thus flowing from an exorbitant rate of duty, is worthy of regard, is to be determined by the friend of national virtue and the prudent financier.

The effect which manufactures, or agriculture, (when either is attended to, to the great or entire neglect of the other) may have on the number of the poor, is justly entitled to the attention which it has hitherto received. That the former have a greater tendency to increase mendicity than the latter, may be demonstrated, as well from the nature of the two kinds of industry, as from the facts furnished by experience. Agriculture will always yield the means of subsistence, because it only depends on the earth for the returns of its labour, and can rarely be disappointed where proper exertions are made. It is, however, deducible, both from abstract reasoning and the knowledge afforded by practical experience, than no *purely* agricultural community can ever become, in the common acceptation of the term, very wealthy. They will always be able to procure sustenance for themselves, and some of them may amass a surplus of natural productions to exchange with others of their own or a foreign country; but as every country contains within itself resources which, if properly employed will enable its inhabitants to procure a comfortable subsistance without dependence on others, no market will be found affording a profit by means of exchange of natural productions, sufficient to occasion a general diffusion of opulence. Agriculture then, if not adapted to the wishes of mankind in one respect, is at least commensurate to their desires in another. If it cannot lead to great and rapid acquisitions of wealth, it can render all comfortable and secure them from want.

Manufactures are not like agriculture, the result of mere animal labour and fertility of soil. It was attempted to shew in the early part of this sketch that they depend for support on adventitious circumstances. Many manufactures are the result, not of any natural or necessary causes, but of luxury, fashion and caprice; as these vary, the prosperity of manufactures must be affected. In countries principally manufacturing, the production of a trifling article, only demanded for the supply of artificial wants, employs thousands of persons, who rely entirely on the profit it yields for a livelihood. The same unsteady gale which turns the tide of fashion into a channel different from that in which it has been accustomed to flow, sweeps from them their source of support, and reduces them to distress or beggary. In the history of those countries where manufactures engross the general attention, might be found innumerable instances corroborative of this fact—one only, however, which is notorious, need be adduced. In England it was very fashionable to wear a particular kind of shoe-buckle, which employed in its exclusive manufacture, great numbers of persons: suddenly this fashion was discarded for some other, probably as unimportant in itself, and the consequence was, that thousands were deprived of bread, and were obliged to petition the Prince Regent to revive by his example a custom which had been the only source of their subsistence. Such is the nature of manufactures! compelled thus frequently to stake their very existence on the stability of friends whose oscillating and inconsistent character, afford but a momentary and precarious security. But such is not the nature of agriculture, the products of which are always in demand to an extent sufficient to induce its prospertiy, and which has no reliance whatever on the whims of its patrons.

Animal health, without which riches and all their train of pleasures are destitute of value to their possessors, is, undoubtedly, more liable to suffer from the effects of manufactures, than from those agriculture. This opinion needs but little argument to support it; for it is proved, beyond controversy by experience, the best and most certain testimony within human reach. Whether the prediction of the celebrated John Hunter, that the English manufactures would engender new varieties of pestilence be already fulfilled, or only in the course of accomplishment, certain it is, that they do augment the virulence of many diseases, to which those who pursue them are predisposed. It is natural too, that this should be the consequence of a close and constant confinement to a sedentary employment, shut out from the influence of a pure, healthy atmosphere, and continually exposed to the noxious effluvia arising from a heated apartment, often filled with materials whose properties are in themselves destructive of animal life. It is here, that,

——— "wasteful forth
Walks the dire power of pestilent disease,
Sick nature blasting, and to heartless woe,
And feeble desolation, casting down
The towering hopes and all the pride of man.',

Agricultural life is not, indeed, free from *all* the causes which tend to produce these direful effects. But the farmer if he is exposed to some among the many dangers to which human life and health are subject, is less so than either the inmate of a manufactory or of a shop. He can, at least generally, breathe a clear, uncontaminated atmosphere, and his active mode of life defends him from many diseases incident to a sedentary occupation, in the midst of exhalations the reverse of salubrious.

ECONOMICUS.

*Federalist, No. 21.

NORFOLK, Sept. 6.

'*Murder most foul.*'—The neighbourhood of Pungo Chapel has again become a scene of horrid butchery. About ten days ago, a Miss Mary Whitehurst, a female somewhat advanced in years, who was living with a family in the vicinity of the chapel went out to a small enclosure on a retired part of the plantation to gather cucumbers for pickling, and not returning in a reasonable time, a messenger was despatched in quest of her, but she was not to be found. The day passed away and still she did not return. On the morrow enquiry was made among all the neighbours, but none could give any account of her, and the family with whom she lived became seriously apprehensive for her safety. A day or two however, after she was missed, her lifeless body was found immersed in a swamp a considerable distance from the cucumber patch, and pierced with from 20 to 30 buck shot. It was conjectured that the horrid deed was perpetrated while she was in the act of gathering the cucumbers, and her body was conveyed to the spot where it was found, under the belief that it would forever remain in that 'dark solitude' without being discovered; but, as the saying is 'murder will out.' An inquest was held on the body, and we understand that the witnesses who were called deposed that three men of the same neighbourhood, against whom the deceased had instituted a suit for damages, (which from the heinous nature of the trespass it was expected would be very heavy) had repeatedly declared if she did not drop the prosecution they would be the death of her; this testimony added to the notorious depravity of the men left but little doubt upon the minds of the inquest that they were the perpetrators of the murder, and they brought in their verdict accordingly; upon which a warrant was issued to apprehend them, & they are now safely lodged in Princess Ann jail to await their trial. The deceased was a poor but very inoffensive woman.

Loss of the Steam Boat Phœnix.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who was a passenger in the Steam Boat Phœnix, on Lake Champlain.

'Concord, September 8.

'Last Saturday, about midnight, on my way to Quebeck, I took passage in the Steam boat Phœnix, then at Burlington. Between one and two o'clock on the following morning, we were aroused from sleep by the awful cry of Fire! We instantly ran upon deck, undressed and as many as could jumped into the yawls, & pushed off in a heavy sea, & a gale from the N. W. We had scarcely cleared the steam boat before she was involved in flames. A more distressing scene I never witnessed. Our fellow creatures part on the vessel, and part in the water on planks and timbers, imploring us in heart rending tones to save them from destruction—and we, loaded to the water's edge, compelled for self preservation to abandon them to their fate. We made for the nearest land, three miles distant, and landed 27 of us, on Providence Island, between two and three o'clock.—The boats returned with all speed to the wreck, and picked up five wretched beings. Five of the crew and two passengers perished. The passengers lost were, a Scotch woman, name unknown, and Gilbert Painter, a lad from Quebeck.

'From the best information I could get, the fire was communicated from candles left burning in the pantry.'

We have been favored with the Curracoa Courant of the 7th Aug. containing the following:— [*Gaz.*

Accounts from Laguira since our last state, that official intelligence had been received there of the capture of Barcelona, by the Patriotic expedition from Margarita. There were only forty men found in the works at Barcelona when it was surrendered. It seems they defended themselves till the whole of their ammunition was expended; and were every soul afterwards put to death by the conquerors. Gorria, who commanded at Barcelona had sent a detachment of cavalry, consisting of 30 men and a lieutenant to reconnoitre the enemy, who proceeded to the suburbs of Barcelona without meeting any opposition; they there surprised a picket of six men and a sergeant, whom they put to death before any alarm could be given. They then advanced into town, and in like manner surprized a lieutenant (an Englishman) and ten men who were doing duty at the quarters of gen. Urdaneta.—The Spaniards soon overpowered them, and took the lieutenant prisoner; and in order to secure him properly, tied him between two of their horses. Urdaneta in the mean time made his escape out of the house, and gave the alarm; when the Spaniards being obliged to retreat, galloped off with the unfortunate lieutenant, who, shocking to relate, was literally dragged to pieces.

We are also informed, that Guerero, who commands the Spanish flecheras, lately captured a sloop from St. Eustatia, under Dutch colours, and an English schr. from St. Thomas, both laden with provisions and clothing for the use of the Independents in Barcelona. These vessels were sent into Cumana to be unloaded, and the sloop it is said, has since arrived at Puorto Cabello, and is offered for sale there.

Pareira, an Indian chief, attached to the Spanish cause, had intercepted 2000 head of cattle, sent by Marino for the supply of Urdaneta's army, and the English expedition from Margarita, of which Urdaneta is commander in chief.

It appears that the accounts from Puorto Cabella, which we gave in our last, relative to an engagement having taken place between the Spaniards and Patriotic naval forces, turns out to be somewhat incorrect. It seems the fleets were for some time in sight of each other, but that neither of them shewed any disposition to fight. The Spanish men of war Nymph and Tiger, were both in Puorto Cabello according to the last accounts.

A letter from Aux Cayes, dated 15th of July, says:—"M'Gregor, with about 300 men embarked last night in this road, on board of three or four vessels.—It is supposed that he intends to make an attempt to recover Porto Bello. From the disposition made by Bolivar, to attack the Vive Royalty of Santa Fe, it is believe that M'Gregor's expedition will have a favorable result.

LONDON, July 20.

Letters from Madrid, dated the 10th inst. mention, that Don Louis Onis, the late Spanish Envoy in the United States, the negotiator of the Florida Treaty, and the expected successor of Cassa Irujo, had been arrested in Valladolid, where, it will be remembered, he had received orders to stop, on his way from Paris to the capital. Irujo had been conveyed a prisoner from Avila to the convent of Miravel, which we believe is situated in a secluded spot, not far from Avila.

Three judges under the immediate superintendance of the King, have been commissioned to investigate the charges brought against both Irugo and Onis. King Ferdinand seems determined to make an attempt to exculpate himself, at least as far as he is publicly concerned, from any blame in the Florida transaction.

Letters received from Gibraltar, dated the 9th inst. state, that an alarming revolution had broken out at Cadiz. The troops had refused to embark for South America. General O'Donnel the Commander-in-chief, was at the head of the insurrection. The troops were on their march for Madrid. General Don had received the particulars at Gibraltar, by express from Cadiz.

A letter from Cadiz, dated the 6th of July, mentions that 12 sail of transports, with troops for the West Indies, were ordered to sail, viz, 6 French vessels, 2 Russsian, 2 Spanish, & 2 English. Their destination was kept a profound secret, though it was given out they were intended for Havannah, in consequence of the mi-understanding, respecting the Florida Treaty. This body of men has been detached from the grand expedition, which it was thought could not sail before September.

From a late London Paper.

Another specimen of the perfection to which the cutlery trade has been brought in England, was given in July last, by Joseph Rodgers and Sons of Sheffield—an elegant knife in miniature, containing fifty instruments, moving on twenty springs and twenty five joints, of the most exquisite workmanship, mounted in gold and mother of pearl. It employed the workman thirty days of close application, is only five eighths of an inch in length, and does not weigh five pennyweights. The following articles are contained in it: 6 pen-knife blades, 2 stick knife blades, 1 grafting blade, 1 budding blade, 1 gold fruit blade, 2 pruning blades, 1 bow saw, 1 silver fruit blade, 1 double toothed saw, 1 button hook, 1 wood saw, 1 nail blade, 1 nail cleaner, 1 nail file, 1 gum lancet, 5 fleams, 1 double joint cork screw, 1 double joint widener, 1 double joint auger, 1 double joint timber-scribe, 1 double joint punch, 1 horse-picker studded with gold, 2 gimblets, 1 awl, 1 chisel, 2 gouges, 1 gold six inch rule, 1 pair gold compasses, 1 gun picker, 1 pair tweesers, 1 pair scissors, 2 lancets, 1 gun screw, 1 leather punch, 1 gold tooth-pick, 1 needle.

A writer in the London Methodist Magazine of June last, quotes the following facts in illustration of the manner in which Providence has contrived a supply for the thirst of man in sultry places.

'Nature has placed, amidst the burning sands of Africa, a plant, whose leaf, twisted round like a cruet, is always filled with a large glass full of fresh water; the gullet of this cruet is shut by the extremity of the leaf itself, so as to prevent the water from evaporating. She has planted on some parched districts of the same country a great tree, called by the negroes *Boa*, the trunk of which, of a prodigious bulk, is naturally hollowed like a cistern. In the rainy season it receives its fill of water, which continues fresh and cool in the greatest heats, by means of the tuited foliage which crowns its top. Finally she has placed vegetable fountains on the parched rocks of the Antilles. There is commonly found there a tree called the Water Lianne, so full of sap that if you cut a single branch of it, as much water is immediately discharged as a man can drink at a draught; it is perfectly pure and limpid.

'In the swamps of the Bay of Campeachy, travellers find relief of another kind. Those swamps, on the level with the sea, are almost inundated in the rainy season, and become so parched on the return of dry weather, that many huntsmen, who had missed their way in the forests, with which they are covered, actually perished with thirst. The celebrated traveller Dampier, relates, that he several times escaped this calamity by means of a very extraordinary species of vegetation, which had been pointed out to him on the trunk of a kind of pine tree, very common there; it resembles a packet of leaves piled one over another in tiers; and, on account of its form, and the tree on which it grows, he calls it the pine apple. This apple is full of water, so that, on piercing it at the basis with a knife, there immediately flows from it good pint of very clear and wholesome water. Father du Tertre informs us, that he has several times found a similar refreshment in the leaves round like a coronet, of a species of plant, which grows on the sandy plains of Gaudaloupe. I have been assured that nothing was more proper for the quenching of thirst, than the leaves of the misletoe that grows on many trees.'

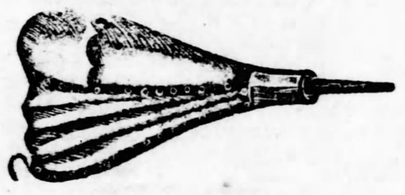
Chilicothe Sup,

Pleasing Anecdote.—A Drayman last evening deposited at Mr. *Charles Diffenderffer's* warehouse, a couple of barrels of bread which two of our benevolent citizens had bestowed for the use of the poor removed from Fell's Point to Hampstead Hill. Mr. D. asked him what was his charge for the drayage?—"J——s preserve me," said the man solemnly, and drawing back, "not one cent sir. Heaven send them a plenty!

Warm hearted child of Erin, thy 'mite' is accepted, and will be anointed by HIM who decides upon the *motives* of men!

[*Fed. Gaz.*

Windy Works!!



Pittsburgh Factory,

CORNER OF SMITHFIELD AND THIRD STREETS,

WHERE ARE MADE,

Forge & Tilt-hammer,

SILVER, WHITE, BLACK AND COPPER SMITH, NAILORS AND BRAZIERS

BELLOWS,

Of a quality equal to any in the United States.

Orders from any part of the Western Country filled with despatch, and shipped per order.

Liberal discounts made to merchants and others who purchase to sell again.

J. W. TREMBLY.

April 23, 1819. 2aw1m1aw2m2amtf

TWO Apprentices wanted to the above business. Boys from the country will have the preference.

Found,

ON Thursday evening last, a small sum of MONEY. The owner by proving property and paying a reasonable compensation, may have it on application to

September 21. JOHN DEAL, Jr.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act to regulate the general Elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, LAZARUS STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the Electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, east of Wood street and south of Liberty street to the city line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of the Two Mile Run, thence up the said run by Roup's mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four mile run to the Monongahela river, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, are to meet at the school house in the village of Wilkinsburgh in said township (being the place appointed by the act of Assembly of the 24th of March, 1817.)

The electors of Plumb township, are to meet at the house of John Little in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, are to meet at the house of William Shaw, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township, are to meet at the house of William Walker, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township, within the following bounds, to wit. Beginning on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Street's run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's on Street's run, including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of James Patterson, locksmith, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, are to meet at the house of John Taylor, (formerly Matthew M'Coy's,) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, are to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township, are to meet as the house of William Hooper, sen. in said township, (being the place appointed by the act of 24th March, 1817.)

The electors of Ohio township, are to meet t the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, are to meet at the house of Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township, are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, together with the electors residing in that part of Indiana township, between Deer township and the following line, to wit; beginning at the Allegheny river at Alexander Logan's Ferry, thence along the Butler road until it strikes the line of Deer township, are to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in Deer township.

And the electors of the residue of Indiana township, are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot,

One person, in conjunction with Beaver, Butler and Armstrong counties, for STATE SENATOR, for four years.

One person, in conjunction with Beaver, Butler and Armstrong counties, for STATE SENATOR, for two years, in the room of Walter Lowrie, resigned.

Four persons for Members of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

Two persons for SHERIFF of Allegheny county.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

One person for AUDITOR of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 17th day of March, 1818, it is directed, that the Inspectors of the said General Election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by the citizens qualified to vote, as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen, are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, this 2d day of September, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty fourth.

L. STEWART, Sheriff.

Henry Bheares,

CHAIR MAKER,

Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, at the foot of the Market.

GRATEFUL for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has on hand a handsome assortment of FANCY and WINDSOR CHAIRS and SETTEES, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Having determined to execute every article in his line in the best and most fashionable manner he flatters himself from that conduct and assiduous attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from a distance can be filled with articles of workmanship equal, if not superior to those made here, and perhaps on more moderate terms.

One or two Apprentices wanted to the above business. Boys from the country will be preferred. Pittsburgh, May 11, 1819.

PITTSBURGH.

Friday, Sept. 24, 1819.

It is a fact not generally known in Pittsburgh that the greatest part, nay, we believe the whole of the boats which are wove between this place and Wheeling, meet with their disasters on three well known rocks, all within twelve miles of this city. The first is at the head of Montours island, in Horse Tail ripple; the second in Lowry's ripple, and the third nearly opposite the foot of Montours island. We have been assured that one hundred dollars would be sufficient to remove these three obstructions. The river has never been so low as it is now, and may not be so again for years; we take the liberty of suggesting to our townsmen the propriety of seizing the present opportunity of improving our navigation thus far. If a party of fifty or sixty would assemble on any given day, and go down, the removal of these rocks would only afford a pleasant frolic. Fellow citizens what say you?

We think that something is brewing in favor of manufactures; we had the pleasure of dining a few days since in company with a gentleman of high standing from the District of Columbia; in the course of conversation we were delighted to find the length to which he carried his enthusiasm for manufactures He proved that he was not a mere *talker* on the subject, for although only a traveller, he had purchased a piece of cloth in Steubenville and had sent an order to Mr Bakewell for glass for his sideboard. This looks something like the thing; would to Heaven every man in the district tho't like this worthy citizen!

The following resolutions were appended to a copy of the constitution of a society for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, lately established in Cincinnati. They speak the language that ought to be held by every individual in the western country; if Congress will do nothing, the people themselves ought to adopt those measures which will produce the effect, without the aid of government. As long as we depend upon commerce alone for a revenue, the interference of our government in defence of manufactures will be extremely doubtful; let us then take such steps as will prevent as much as possible the influx of every foreign article The citizens of Cincinnati deserve much credit; a great deal of folly and nonsense emanates from that quarter; on this occasion however they have acted wisely, and we must applaud them.

Luxury was making serious inroads *upon the* old republican habits of our country. (We mean the west.) Vases ottomans, paintings and folding doors were becoming too much the rage. Our wives and daughters thought too much of such things as green peas at Christmas, and flowered pound cake for parties. We would recommend to them in place of imitating the fashionable contests of the Duchesses of Belgrade and Drinkwater, to study a little more the example of Lucretia, Cornelia and the wife of Phocion The present embarrassments appear to be sent by Heaven to recall us in time to that simplicity and plainness which best befits us both in a moral and a political point of view. We do hope that the example of Cincinnati will be generally followed and that in another year, not a yard of British broad cloth will be transported to the *west*.

"Jacob Burnet, esq. submitted the following Declaration, which was adopted by the Society.

"Being convinced that a retrenchment in the expense of living will be an important means in alleviating the difficulties and pecuniary embarrassments which exist in every section of the country, we concur in adopting and recommending to our fellow citizens the following declaration, to wit:

1st. We will not purchase or suffer to be used in our families, any imported liquors, fruits, nuts, or preserves of any kind, unless they shall be required in cases of sickness.

2d. Being convinced, that the practice which generally prevails of wearing suits of black as testimonials of respect for the memory of deceased friends is altogether useless, if not improper, while it is attended with heavy expense, we will not sanction it hereafter, in our families, or encourage it in others.

3d. We will not purchase for ourselves or our families, such articles of dress, as are expensiveand are generally considered as ornamental rather than useful.

4th. We will abstain from the use of imported goods of every description as far as may be practicable, and we will give a preference to articles that are of the growth and manufacture of our country, when the latter can be procured.

5th. We will not purchase any articles, either of food or dress, at prices that are considered extravagant, or that the citizens generally cannot afford to pay; but will rather abstain from the use of such articles until they can be obtained at reasonable prices.

6th. We will observe a rigid economy in every branch of our expenditures, and will in all our purchases be influenced by necessity rather than convenience, and by utility rather than ornament.

7th. We believe that the prosperity of the country depends in a great measure on a general and faithful observance of the foregoing declaration—we therefore promise that we will adhere to it ourselves, and that we will recommend it to others.

The society then adjourned till the last Tuesday in September next."

WM. H. HARRISON, *Chairman.*

ATTEST,
JESSE EMBREE, *Clerk.*

The publication in our paper on the subject of Mr. Dillon, has excited some sensation on the part of several persons friendly to this gentleman. They unanimously concur in representing him as a worthy, amiable and accommodating man. A character of this kind at the head of a public house is so *precious*, that far be it from us to inflict a wound on the feelings of such a one, either through peevishness or fastidiousness. Some error, however, does exist in the stage arrangement, and this we believe was the reason for the complaint of the "Stage Passenger." A letter to this gentleman from a Pittsburgh merchant reiterates the complaint, and advises his friends not to go by this line, until an alteration takes place; it does not specify on whom the blame ought to rest. In the mean time a friend of ours requests us to say, that he lately boarded several days with Mr. Dillon and that he never met a more obliging and accommodating man either in this country or in Europe; that he pays particular attention to his guests, and keeps a first rate table.

For the Gazette.

All hail to the "Man in the Moon,"
Who tries to enlighten us hard;
All hail to the sage "Laocoon,"
Committee-man, painter and bard.
Each valiantly now at his station,
Defends for the good of the nation,
Their darling, the sweet delegation,
Which soon must be made or be marr'd.

The sun-beams of logic that grace
The pen of the wise "Laocoon,"
Are reflected again the face,
Of the dear little "Man in the Moon."
Thus each in judicious rotation,
Dispenses a bright corruscation,
Of light round the sweet delegation,
To keep it from slumb'ring too soon.

Yet slumber it must with the dead,
Already 'tis sunk in a swoon,
And the tears of regret will be shed,
O'er its grave by the "Man in the Moon;"
And the tale of its late exaltation,
Inscribed in poetic narration,
On the tomb of our lost delegation,
Shall be written by soft "Laocoon."

O.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

By the ship Mentor, Captain Glover, which arrived in this port on Friday after a short passage of thirty days from Liverpool, we received London papers to August 7, and Liverpool to the 9th. The most important article of news will be found in this paper.

It is observed in a Madrid paragraph of July 22, 'It is believed that the Envoy of the U. States of America strongly insists on the ratification of the treaty for the cession of the Floridas; but that difficulties have occurred arising from circumstances foreign to the Spanish government.' The same paragraph adds, 'The Ex-Ministers of State, Pizarro and Cassa Yrujo have been conveyed to Valverde, a small village in the environs of Madrid, where they are confined in a convent and strictly guarded. This measure has been adopted to accelerate and facilitate the prosecution instituted against them.'

LONDON, Aug. 4.

A great deal of mystery hangs over the conduct of O'Donnel in the affairs of the Cadiz revolt, and this begins to be expressed in Madrid letters. It is clear that this chief was in the secret of an existing conspiracy, that had many partizans and one peculiar object. The troops embarked for Lima more than a year & a half ago, were in the secret. How have these elements of disaffection been suffered to gain strength? Though the public have been informed of the circumstances which took place, the causes which led to them are still involved in great mystery, and possibly for some time they will remain so, for no one dares to write on the subject from the scene of action. We have had an opportunity of seeing no less than eight letters from Cadiz, dated up to 16th July, but no details whatever are given. This shews the dread and consternation that prevails. They do mention that 2000 men were to be sent to Morillo, but still in the language of doubt.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The intended meeting at Manchester, which has excited so much alarm, will not take place. The magistrates had announced their intentions to prevent it by force, and this led the radical reformers to take legal advice. A Mr. Saxon has issued a placard, in which he states that he was instructed by Mr. Ranecock to say 'that the intention of chusing representatives, contrary to the existing law, tends greatly to render the proposed meeting seditious; under these circumstances, it would be deemed justifiable in the magistrates to prevent such meeting.' A requisition has, however, been presented to the Boroughieeve and constables, to convene a meeting, 'to consider of the most legal & effectual means of obtaining a Reform in the Commons House of Parliament.' Mr. Hunt is said to be at Manchester.

United States Bank.

An impression exists in the minds of some individuals, that the Bank of the United States is indebted in Europe to the amount of two or three million of dollars, and that it has lately found it necessary to negociate a postponment of the payment of the debt.

We state upon the best authority, that the bank owes no debt in Europe. The mistake on this subject probably originated partly in misapprehension of facts, and partly in a disposition to think and speak unfavorably, on all occasions, of every thing connected with the bank of the U. States. This institution *has* made an arrangement, by which the payment of *that part* of the Louisiana debt due from government to *foreigners*, in October, is postponed to a period more convenient and beneficial to the public. This arrangement will retain for a time in the country a large sum of money, the loss of which at this period of pecuniary embarrassment would render the pressure still more distressing.

[*Franklin Gazette.*

United States Pensioners.

Saturday last was the day for paying the public pensioners at the Bank of the United States. We understand that the number applying for the payment of their pensions here amounted to about *eighteen hundred*. Two hours before the usual hour for opening bank and the adjoining office, the applicants began to flock in; and in a short time, the court leading to the bank was almost literally blocked up, and continued in that situation until after two o'clock. The scene was an interesting one; here and there in the crowd, were to be seen the soldier who had lost an eye or a limb in the service of his country, and the widowed matron, whose husband had laid down his life in the 'tented field,' anxiously pressing forward to receive the reward of their sacrifices and bereavements. Occasionally we could hear a veteran telling of the fatiguing marches he had performed in the day of trial, the 'hair-breadth escapes' he had made, and as it were 'fighting his battles o'er again.' The great number of pensioners, and the forms to be observed on the occasion, will consume several days in completing the payments, it being impracticable to satisfy more than ninety on each day. *Ibid.*

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.

The rise of the Missouri is periodical, and may be counted upon annually with sufficient certainty for all practical purposes.

The causes of its rise are permanent and uniform. They depend upon the melting of the snows upon the different tributary streams, which, from their geographical positions, are bound by the laws of nature to bring down their tributes at successive periods from early in the spring till late in the summer.

These tributaries are—

I. *The Great Osage*—entering the Missouri 133 miles from its mouth, in north lat. 38 22. Its sources in latitude 35, 36 and 37. 600 miles in length and 397 yards wide at its mouth.

II. *The Kanzas*—entering the Missouri 300 miles from its mouth, in lat. 39 5. 1200 miles in length, its sources between parallels 38 and 40.

III. *The Platte*—joining the Missouri 600 miles from its mouth in lat. 41. 2000 miles in length; its sources in the Rocky mountains between parallels 41 and 42.

IV. *The Yellow-stone*—entering the Missouri 1800 miles above its mouth, in lat. 48; about 1100 miles long; its sources in the rocky mountains between the latitudes 42 and 44.

V. *The rivers* which issue directly from the Rocky mountains between the latitudes 44 and 49, and unite their streams above the falls of the Missouri, from 2500 to 3000 miles above its mouth. The principal of these rivers are Gallatin's, Madison's, Jefferson's, Medicine and Maria.

(About thirty rivers from 100 to 500 miles in length also join the Missouri between its mouth and the Rocky mountains, but are not of sufficient consequence to be named individually among its tributaries)

It is evident the snow will melt at very different periods on the heads of these different rivers. On the Osage in Feby. and March; on Jefferson's and Maria, in June and July.

Lewis and Clark found snow twelve feet deep on the mountains at the head of Jefferson river in the first week in June; and waited two weeks for it to melt before they could cross.

In the latter part of June all the rivers issuing from the Rocky mountains between latitudes 44 and 49, are flooded by the melted snows; and bringing down their tributes during the months of July and August, give the last swell to the Missouri and Mississippi, and exhibit the longest and finest line of river navigation upon the face of the globe.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, Sept. 13.

EXTRACT OF A LEITER.

Franklin, Missouri, July 25.

As many persons in the States may be desirous of communicating with officers and gentlemen composing the Yellow Stone expidition, and may not know the manner in which they ought to direct their letters, it might be useful to insert in the Intelligencer the following notice.

'For the information of those interested, we state that persons wishing to correspond with the officers and gentlemen composing the Yellow Stone Expedition should direct their communications to Franklin, Missouri Territory. This is the most western post office on the route up the Missouri river, and an express arrives there regularly once each month for the purpose of lodging despatches & receiving letters for the expedition.'

Col. Atkinson's regiment arrived here on Thursday the 22d inst. Steam boat Expedition is now here, repairing one of her boilers, which burst a few miles below here. Steam boat Johnson daily expected. Western Engineer arrived here on the 14th, and departed on the 19th instant.

A letter from Captain Burton, to his owner in this city, dated Blakely, Aug. 14, says—"I arrived at Mobile Bar on on the 27th, after a pleasant passage of 28 days, I am now discharged, but there is no prospect of getting a return freight for the schooner. There is no kind of business whatever doing here or at Mobile. The greater part of the inhabitants have gone to the northward and into the country. It is healthy here, but very sickly at Mobile. The weather is excessively hot."

BOSTON, Sept. 6.

Latest from St. Helena.—The ship Ophelia, arived here this day from Canton, passed St. Helena on the 13th July. Was boarded by the British frigate Eurides, and were more particular than ever in watching Napoleon; and that he, in his department, grew more and more reserved; refusing to receive the visits of any one,

L. Charles the celebrated Ventriloquist from Europe has arrived in this city, as we suppose to display his talents. The astonishing faculties of this gentleman, will, no doubt meet with ample reward. If we may judge from the many anecdotes related to him in the London, Paris, and Hamburgh publications, the powers of this Ventriloquist are beyond conception and have attracted the attention of the crowned heads of Europe. An English paper of recent date relates the following:

"Mr. Charles, being once at Pittnitz, a residence of the king of Saxony, returned by water that evening in the same gondola with his majesty. The company were strangers to him, and he was unknown; the conversation turned on different subjects, and was general, when it was interrupted by a plaintive voice, which seemed to proceed from under the water, and imploring assistance. Every one alarmed, hastily offered all their resources to rescue the drowning wretch. Mr. Charles offered to the boatmen all the money he had about him to encourage them in their efforts, which were nevertheless ineffectual, for the voice continued to be audible, while it was impossible to discover the person from whom it proceeded.

"Wearied with vain attempts, the boatmen abandoned their endeavors, and proceeded; but incessantly followed by the same voice, complaining of their cruelty in suffering a wretch to perish unassisted.

"The company arrived at the bridge in conversation on so singular an occurrence, and were again disturbed by peals of laughter, apparently proceeding from the cross on the bridge. It was then night, and the place quite deserted; it was carefully searched by the party, but no one was to be found. At last the same voice addressed to them in a gay tone the following words—'Gentlemen, accept my thanks for all the kind efforts you have made to assist me, and my assurances, that had you continued them till to-morrow or even longer, they would have been equally useless; but if you attend carefully, you will find amongst you Mr. Charles.' Then, discovering to them the whole deception, he was gratified by the unqualified and merited admiration of the king and the whole company."

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.

Levy of troops destined for S. America.

We have just been informed by a gentlemen from Dunleary, that the vessel destined to convey the levies to South America, was yesterday detained by a Revenue Cutter, and the men sent on shore. The cause assigned for this proceedure is, that the vessel had a greater number of men on board than allowed by the Act of Parliament, regulating the proportion between the tonnage of vessels and the number of passengers which they take.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Gen. D'Evereux's legion, consisting of ten regiments, sailed from Dublin, on Saturday last. The foreign enlistment Prevention Bill came into operation on the following day.

NAPLES, June 1819.

The silk crop in this neighborhood will not be above mediocrity. It will be 1-4 less than last year in Calabria; from which description, sewing silks are made. From Sicily also, the accounts are very gloomy, and the mortality among the worms, great. The other crops of the kingdom, are very fine, and fruits will be abundant and prices low.

ROGERS, BROTHERS & CO.

The influence of climate on the strength and courage of man.

"We may assert with great confidence that the keen air of Germany formed the large masculine limbs of the natives, who were in general of a more lofty stature than the people of the south, gave them a kind of strength better adapted to violent exertions than to patient labor, and inspired them with constitutional bravery, which is the result of nerves and spirits. The severity of a winter campaign, that chilled the courage of the Roman troops, was scarcely felt by these hardy children of the Danube, who in their turn were unable to resist the summer heats, and dissolved away in langour and sickness under the beams of an Italian sun.

Gibbon.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 16th inst. at the farm of her husband Mr. John M'Kinley, in Mifflin township, Mrs. GWYNNTHLANE M'KINLEY, aged 66. Thus after a long and tedious illness which she ever supported with the firmness and resignation of a christian, has another of our fellow mortals been consigned to the cold and cheerless grave. With that silent and unostentatious, yet active benevolence which characterizes the true disciple of the Redeemer, she visited the bed of sickness—reanimated the drooping spirits of the desponding—consoled the afflicted—assisted the distressed—and plucked the last thorn of misery from the breast of many an expiring fellow creature. In her the sorrowing widow found a friend and the defenceless orphan a parent. Though no splendid funeral procession followed her ashes to the tomb, though no costly pall decorated her bier, or sculptured marble mark the spot where repose the mortal remains of departed excellence, still shall the the circle of her acquaintances to whom her intelligence, charity, and piety endeared her, bedew her grave with the tear of sorrow and regret. Her memory is embalmed in the recollection of a grateful vicinity, and though her body crumbles in the silent tomb, her immortal spirit reposes in the bosom of her Father and her God.

Best Pickling Vinegar.

A QUANTITY OF THE BEST QUALITY

VINEGAR,

For Sale by the subscriber, on the bank of the Monongahela.

JAMES M'CAY.

Pittsburgh, September 24.

Call with me and save Costs.

THE BOOKS of *Gilbert M'Kown, Merchant,* & *John Means, late Inn-keeper,* are left with me for collection—persons who are indebted to either of those men, are invited to call at my office, in Fourth street, Pittsburgh, and settle without delay.

MATHEW B. LOWRIE.

September 24.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment on or before the first of October, as he intends leaving the city shortly. Persons complying with this request will confer a peculiar favour, those who do not, will be treated accordingly, without respect to persons, and those having demands will please present them for payment.

JOHN L. SANDS.

Pittsburgh September 24.

CASH,

I HAVE determined to sell my FARM, at the fork of Chartier's creek, in the county of Washington, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, consisting of about 214 acres, so low for CASH as to make it a great object for any one having the command of money. Its advantages in point of soil, timber, water, sugar-camps, neighbourhood, proximity to mills, markets, the turnpike road from Washington to Pittsburgh, meeting houses and an excellent college, are well known—Added to these, some enterprising individuals of capital, are now boring for Salt within a quarter of a mile of it, at a lick which has produced salt from the surface, so that no doubt is entertained of their success. This will be useful, not only to the vicinity in general, but it will be of peculiar benefit to the tract hereby offered for sale, as it will afford a constant market for the stone coal with which the land abounds. I will give the purchaser a PATENT in my own name and a *general warranty* deed. The title is indisputable. I am willing to dispose of eight or ten other tracts, on moderate terms.

THOMAS MORGAN.

Washington, Pa. September 24, 1819.

George Schreiner, Cutler,

AND SURGEON'S INSTRUMENT MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches—Also

White and Lock-smithing, and BRAND CUTTING,

At the corner of Wood & Second streets.

August 10.

N. B. An apprentice wanted.

To the Electors of Allegheny county.

THE subscriber, your fellow citizen, has offered himself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of this county. He has been induced to do it from a belief that his principles and his character must be known to most of you, and from the flattering encouragement of his friends, he has reason to hope for an honorable support. He has no claims on you, other than those arising from his personal character and standing amongst you. His pretensions are not founded on the circumstance of his being born among you, or of his father having been one of the earliest adventurers in the west—a brave soldier in the wars of his country, and an honest citizen in peace. These are FACTS notorious in Pennsylvania; but the subscriber will rely on his own PERSONAL MERIT, the only legitimate claim to public favour and tendering his cordial respects to his fellow citizens throughout the county, solicits their suffrage and support.

EDWARD W. SMALLMAN

Pittsburgh, September 7.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS

Second, between Market & Wood streets.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE

WESTERN CALCULATOR,

OR A

NEW AND COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM

OF PRACTICAL

ARITHMETIC

CONTAINING THE

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES & RULES OF CALCULATION,

IN WHOLE, MIXED, AND DECIMAL NUMBERS.

ARRANGED, DEFINED, & ILLUSTRATED

In a plain and natural order; and adapted to the use of schools, throughout the western country, and present commerce of the United States.

IN EIGHT PARTS.

BY J. STOCKTON, A. M.

September 1, 1818 tf

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON, Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steelyards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,

Pittsburgh & Kentuck Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish and country Sugars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, nsming, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.

Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,
Curry combs,

Window glass,
Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, Februarv 28, 1818.——

New-Jersey Navigation Lottery.

THE public are informed the *New Jersey Navigation Lottery* will commence drawing at Camden, opposite Philadelphia, on Thursday the 21st of October next, and will draw One Thousand Tickets each drawing day till completed.

It will be recollected that the numerous prizes in this Lottery are all payable without deduction, and although the prizes are payable sixty days after the conclusion of the drawing, should the fortunate holders desire it, they will receive a check on the Camden Bank the next day after they are drawn, on allowing the customary discount for prompt payment.

The Manager considers it a duty he owes a generous public, to inform them, that owing to the very rapid sale of Tickets in the above lottery, should any remain on hand on the first of August next they will be advanced to twelve dollars, and such paper only will be received in payment as will be taken at par in the Bank of Camden.

Josiah Harrison,

Manager.

Camden, July 21.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Cow-pasture river, in Bath County, Va. on the 7th inst. a NEGRO MAN named

LUKE

—He is about 25 years of age; 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; of a dark complexion, nearly approaching black; rather slender made than otherwise; a thin visage and high forehead; when spoken to, if in a good humour, has a soft agreeable voice, and pleasant countenance. Has with him a variety of clothing, which he will probably change—had on when he left me, a blue broad cloth coat, considerably worn; has with him a white woolen surtout, a linen shirt ruffled with nice cambric, this is probably some worn He took with him an old rifle gun. He will probably change his name and pass for a free man, as I have reason to believe he has obtained free papers, either from a negro man by the name of Jerry, emancipated by Elizabeth Feemster, dec. or from Henry Jackson, a free mulatto, if so, he will assume the name of which ever has furnished him. Let him have gotten which he may, I presume they are legally authenticated for the original owner. Any person securing the above negro in jail, so that I can get him again, shall have the aforesaid reward.

JOHN BROWN.

Bath County, August 12. 3t

D. & J. Chute,

Have just received a good assortment of

SHOES,

Suitable for the season. They also, daily expect a new arrival,

Pittsburgh, May 21.

DUPONT'S GUN-POWDER

THE subscribers having receiv'd a general assortment of Powder, manufactured by Messrs. E. J. Dupont, de Nemours & Co. so well known for its superior quality, viz.

OPg, Fg, FFg, FFFg,

Which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

150 Kegs Nitre-Hall Powder

FOR SALE BY

GEO. BOGGS & CO.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1819.

Town of PALERMO.

THE scite of this Town is on the bank of the Ohio river in Union county, state of Kentucky, immediately opposite the mouth of the Saline river, in the state of Illinois.

The Sale of Lots

will take place on the 20th day of October next, under the directions of the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Union county, and will continue from day to day, till Three Hundred are disposed of

THE TERMS OF SALE

will be one fourth down, one fourth in nine, one fourth in eighteen, and one fourth in twenty four months, with a deed of trust to secure the payment.

There is no situation on the Ohio between its source and mouth (with the exception of Louisville) which combines more or greater advantages than

PALERMO

—Union is allowed to be the most fertile county south of Green river, and the whole section of country between the Green and Cumberland rivers is well known to be peculiarly adapted to the culture of Tobacco than any other part of Kentucky. The population is increasing most rapidly, and by many of the most respectable and genteel families from Virginia, North Carolina and she old settled parts of Kentucky. This town is about 1200 miles above New-Orleans and lies in the direct course to Illinois, Missouri, Arkansaw, Kaskaskia and Red River countries, and shortens the distance at least thirty miles instead of going by Shawanee-town. In its immediate neighbourhood, are very large bodies of the richest land in the state—it is about 6 miles by water from the United States' Salt Works, and must become the deposit for the salt wanted in the adjacent counties of Kentucky, and a considerable portion of Tennesee.

PALERMO

is destined to become one of the greatest places on the whole river for steam works, having an inexhaustible coal mine within half a mile of the river, and the coal not a foot below the surface, and also within three or four miles of the town one of the richest ore banks in the western country.

PALERMO

possesses a great advantage over every other situation on the river above it, that steam-boats and others can at almost all seasons of the year come from and return to New-Orleans, there being never less than 12 feet water at its banks; the want of which advantage was severely felt from Pittsburgh as low as Shawaneetown last fall, at the former of which places an immense amount of goods was detained on account of the lowness of the water from September to December. An importing house at this place, getting goods from Baltimore, New-York or from Europe direct by way of New-Orleans, and having one or two branch steam boats, drawing not more than from two to two and an half feet water, would make incalculable profits by supplying the country as high as Louisville and up the different tributary streams of the Ohio with merchandize. This town is laid off on a beautiful plain or level extending from the river to the foot of the Curlew Hills, a distance of nearly a mile, and commands a fine view of the Ohio and Saline rivers.

Encouragement to Mechanics to settle in

PALERMO;

Fifty Lots

Will be given gratis in fee simple, (including those given to the acting Commissioners) also the use of pit coal for five years, for fuel, the use of an acre lot for five years for a garden, timber for the interior of a two story house building stone from the Curlew hills, on condition that the grantee build and completely finish in two years, a two story house aforesaid of brick or stone; the same privileges will be extented to purchasers at the first sale, but to no others. The situation is peculiarly well calculated for an industrious and prudent mechanic to realize a fortune in a short time; provisions are remarkably low, wages uncommonly high, and the savings of a few months can at any time be invested in the public lands by crossing over to Illinois, Indiana or Missouri, which will increase annually for years to come from 25 to 30 per cent.

PALERMO

is very healthy, well watered by a number of the purest springs, and at a distance of about eighteen miles are some of the most efficacious *White Sulphur* and *Salt Sulphur Springs* in the Western country, which are much resorted to. At the same time will be leased for a term of years, from

15 to 20 FARMS

Of 75 ACRES each, of as rich lands as the state affords, adjoining the town; and every stick of wood, every fowl, pig, shoat, lamb, mutton, vegetable, pound of butter or pint of milk that the farmer can spare will find a certain and ready market from the steam boats.

The following trades would meet with most encouragement, viz. Brick-makers, Brick layers, Carpenters, Black-smiths, Wheelwrights, Coopers, Cabiner makers, Tanners & Curriers, Shoemakers, Hatters and Tailors. None however need apply except such as are masters of their trades and sober and industrious. Any letters directed to the subscriber at Frankfort, Ken. (post paid) will be duly attended to.

Patrick Hendren.

August 12, 1819.——4wcPHFt1stDec.

We have on Hand,

800 Reams Wrap. Paper,

CROWN SIZE;

120 Reams Medium Tea-Paper,
440 ditto Fine Quarto Post,
120 Gross Bonnet Boards,
100 ditto Band Box ditto.

For which we will take many of the uncurrent notes in payment.

R PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

August 10.

Day School for Young Ladies.

MRS. & MISS HARVY,

FROM Philadelphia, respectfully inform the puplic, that they intend opening a SCHOOL for the education of young Ladies, from the age of five years and upwards, where will be taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, Music and plain and fine Needle-work.

It is presumed that an Institution of the above description, as preparatory to a more finished course of education, will meet the approbation of those parents who have wished for an opportunity of commencing the education of their children at an early age. Mrs. & Miss Harvy will spare no pains to improve the minds of such pupils as may be committed to their charge, and from the experience they have had, they flatter themselves they will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may confide their children to them. The Seminary will be opened on the first of September, in a large and convenient room, third door from Market street, in Third street, between Market and Wood.

THE TERMS ARE,

For reading, writing, arithmetic, and plain sewing,	$4
The same, with English Grammar,	5
The same, with history and geography	6
The same, with fine needle-work & music,	10

Pittsburgh, August 31.

SELDEN & M'NAIR,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS,

In Wood, between Third and Fourth streets.

Pttsburgh, May 4, 1819.

Notice.

ALL those that stand indebted to Joseph M Climock, of the city of Pittsburgh, dec. will please call & settle their accounts immediately. And all those having demands will prerent them properly authenticated for settlement to

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
Administrator.

Pittsburgh, August 31.

SHOES.

1000 Pair Men's coarse Shoes, 500 ditto Lined and Bound,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN ALBREE,

Southwest corner of Market st. and the Diamond.

August 31.

Barley Wanted.

THE highest price will be given for good merchantable

BARLEY,

ta the Monongahela BREWERY.

THOMAS BAIRD & SON.

August, 26——3t

BARLEY.

One Dollar per bushel

Will be given for good Merchantable BARLEY at the

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

August 16, 1819. tf

ROSIN SOAP.

Ormsby & Doane,

Have For Sale at the Brick Warehouse, on Water, between Market and Ferry streets,

150 Boxes ROSIN SOAP,
100 Kegs Kentucky Tobacco,
50 Tons Juniata Iron,
30 ditto Castings,
Plaister of Paris—by the barrel,
20 Barrels Whiskey,
20 ditto Pickled Pork,
30 Boxes Chocolate—No. 1,

Rectified Lake Salt, by the bbl.

A Quantity of CHEESE,

Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, Drawing Chains, &c. &c.

July 16, 181.

H. Ronnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly received large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,	Canton Crape,
Plaids,	Lace Shawls,
Sheeting,	Viels,
Ticking,	Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLE SKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19. ——

For Sale,

FOR WHICH BEAVER PAPER WILL BE RECEIVED,

10 Kegs Cavendish Tobacco,

1000 lbs LOGWOOD,
3 barrels English COPPERAS,
20 bags of SHOT,
DEER & RACOON SKINS.

The subscriber will receive other uncurrent paper than Beaver, in payment.

HENRY FULTON,

Pittsburgh, Sept. 14. Wood street.

SHEET IRON.

A FEW TONS OF

Sheet & Boiler Iron,

FOR SALE LOW, FOR CASH,

BY

A. WAY & CO.

Pittsburgh, September 3.—2aw2m

Mallory & Newell,

Auction and Commission Merchants.

CINCINNATI (O.)

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Piatt & Co. Bankers, Cincinnati,
Col. James Morrison, Lexington, Ken.
Messrs. Ormsby & Doane, Pittsburgh,
Thomas C. Wright, Esq. Georgetown, D. C.
George Williams, Esq. Baltimore. Md.

Pittsburgh, September 10.

Bank of the United States.

JULY 14, 1819.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,

THAT in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the eleventh section of the Act of Incorporation, a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Banking House, in the city of Philapelphia, on Monday, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JONATHAN SMITH,
CASHIER.

Extract from the said thirteenth article.

"Half yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the profits of the bank, as shall appear to the Directors advisable; and once in every three years, the Directors shall lay before the stockholders, at a general meeting for their information, an exact and particular statement of the debts which shall have remained unpaid after the expiration of the original credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit, and of the surplus of the profits, if any, after deducting losses and dividends. ——c1ts.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS by the 19th section of the first article of the Constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is provided—That when vacancies occur in either House, the Speaker shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: and whereas a vacancy in the Senate has happened by the resignation of Walter Lowrie, Esquire, a Senator from the district composed of the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler and Armstrong: and whereas by a writ issued by the Speaker of the Senate, I am enjoined and required to issue this my proclamation throughout my bailiwick, for holding an election on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, for one SENATOR of this commonwealth in the room and stead of the said Walter Lowrie, resigned. In pursuance of which, I, Lazarus Stewart, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Allegheny, that an Election will be held at the several election Districts in the said county on the said second Tuesday of October next, for the purpose aforesaid. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh this thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty fourth.

L. STEWART, Sheriff.

Domestic Broad Cloths.

Twenty Pieces

Domestic Broad Cloths,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

For sale at the Manufacturer's prices

BY A. WAY & CO.

Market Street

Pittsburgh, Aug. 27, 1819.——2aw2m.

William Hill & Brothers

Will receive at par for Merchandize, Notes of the following Banks,

DAYTON,
Urbana,
Lebanon,
Cincinnati,
Zanesville Canal Co.
Cleaveland & Canton.

Also most of the Banks of

KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND INDIANA.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1819.——2awtf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the court of Common Pleas of the county of Westmoreland, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth, and the said court have appointed the 3d Monday (18th day) of October next, at the court house in the borough of Greensburgh for hearing me and my creditors, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

Greensburgh Jail, September 7, 1819.

A Most Valuable Estate

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

THE

GOOD INTENT INN,

Lately occupied by Mrs. Morrow, at the Sign of the Green Tree, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

Furnished for the accomodation of TRAVELLERS and others.

The subscriber, from his GOOD INTENT and the probity and attention of his servants, hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

JAMES B. OLIVER.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1819.

☞ The Stage Office of the Juniata route is kept at the above Inn.

*** A good, dry CELLAR, 45 feet on Fourth street by 20 back, to rent—Enquire as above.

Copartnership.

WILLIAM & JOHN HILL, having formed a copartnership in trade with their brother JAMES. The business in future will be transacted under the firm of

William Hill and Brothers,

who offer for sale on accomodating terms at their *Wholesale warehouse, in Market, near Front street,*

WITH A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE

Pittsburgh January 1 1819.——tf

Pittsburgh Soap Factory.

THE subscriberss have a SOAP FACTORY in complete operation, and will constantly have a large supply of this article, warranted equal to any manufactured in the country, which they will dispose of at reduced prices.

WM. HILL & BROTHERS.

April 9.

WE wish to let that eligible stand for business at the corner of Market and Front streets, lately in the occupancy of Messrs. Peebles, Tweedy & Co

---

Charles Postley's Patent

COOKING STOVE

OR PORTABLE KITCHENS.

MANUFACTURED and sold by HENRY MILLER & Co in 2d street, two doors from the corner of Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

This Stove with fixtures complete, composes every necessary article of apparatus for an extensive cooking establishment.

The different sizes are calculated to do the cooking for small or large families, public houses and Steam-boats, and are so extremely simple in their construction as to be managed with ease by a child, twelve or fourteen years of age.

With this Stove may be cooked, by baking, roasting, boiling and by steam, a sufficiency of meats, fish, fowls and vegetables, to make a dinner for from 5 to 100 persons, while at the same time may be baked from 1 to 8 loaves of bread.

A wooden vessel containing from twenty to fifty gallons of water, can also be kept boiling for the purposes of washing, &c. All these are done simultaneously and with one small fire.

The circumstance of these Stoves having got into very general use at the eastward, within 2 or 3 years past, particularly in the cities of New-York and Baltimore, with the rapid sale and general approbation they have met with since their first introduction last winter, west of the mountains, are sufficient testimonials of their utility and advantage.

The subscribers having purchased of the patentee the right for making and vending said Stove in the Western country, is ready to execute with punctuality and despatch, all orders at his Manufactory, as above, where also may be had, Cast and Sheet Iron Stoves, suitable for Parlours, Offices, Stores & Bed-rooms, to which boilers may be attached if wanted.

The proprietors to accommodate persons residing in different parts of the country, have opened a store in Main street, Cincinnati, and also appointed agents, as follows—OHIO, N. C. Findley, Zanesville; James Effinger, Lancaster; John M'Coy, Chilicothe. KENTUCKY, Samuel Jonuary, Sen. & Co. Maysville; J. & P. Dudley, Frankfort; J. B Bowles, Louisville; Luther Stephens & Co. Lexington. TENNESSEE, Joseph Litton, Nashville. INDIANA, James Cochran, Madison. LOUISIANA, James Wilkins, Natchez. MISSOURI TERRITORY, Messrs. Neal and Liggett, St. Louis.

H. MILLER & Co.

May 7, 1819

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE RECEIVED FROM STEUBENVILLE

A handsome assortment of

EXTRA Superfine and Fine Blue, Black, and mixed

Broad Cloths,

Which they offer for sale by the piece at the Factory prices—for Cash only;

ALSO

COPPERAS,

Of the first quality, by the barrel & half barrel

An assortment of

Cotton Yarn,

At the Baltimore and Philadelphia prices

Glass or Sand Paper;

at the same prices.

August 13.——1aw3t